

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOLUME XLVI--NUMBER 27.

WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS.—(ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

DEFENSE OPENS.

Luetgert's Attorney Makes a Sensational Statement

IN REGARD TO HIS CLIENT.

The Cause of all the Woes of the Chicago Sausage Maker

A VERY SLICK ENGLISHMAN

Who Drew Glowing Pictures of Wealth and Fame for Luetgert, and Incidentally Drew His Money—It is Claimed that Disappointments, Debts and Final Bankruptcy Drove His Wife to Despair and Insanity, and That She Wandered Away From Home—A General Denial of All the Evidence of the Prosecution That Tended to Show that Defendant's Wife was Made Away With.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The first witnesses for the defense in the Luetgert trial were called to-day and there will be three weeks of evidence tending to prove his innocence before the attorneys in the case commence their final arguments.

Judge Vincent, in his opening statements, made reference to a man named Robert Davey, who he said, was the original medium through which all of Luetgert's trouble arose and whose actions resulted in Luetgert being arraigned before the bar of justice to-day charged with murder.

"A little over a year ago satan in the shape of a medium sized, well-dressed and educated Englishman, named Robert Davey came to Luetgert and was the cause of all his trouble," said ex-Judge Vincent. "This man came with forged letters of introduction, representing himself as a man of great means. Luetgert has always carried his heart on his sleeve as you will see when he goes on the witness stand." This was the first official notice that Luetgert would testify in his own behalf, and the announcement was received with a show of interest by the prosecution and the spectators.

"Davey told Luetgert he could be the sausage king of the world," went on ex-Judge Vincent. "And Luetgert believed him, for Davey was an artist in painting glowing pictures of wealth and fame. He told Luetgert he represented an English syndicate and that a company would be organized with a capital of \$500,000 and bonds for an additional \$400,000 would be issued. The company would be known as the A. L. Luetgert's Sausage and Packing Company. Davey said, and Luetgert would be given \$200,000 cash and \$100,000 worth of stock. Out of the cash he could pay off \$50,000 of indebtedness which was covered by a mortgage on his factory."

"Mrs. Luetgert was delighted over the visions of wealth revealed by Davey's picture and Luetgert, uneducated, honest and without suspicion, was pleased over the prospect of ranking with the Armours, the Swifts and Nelson Morris in the meat world. Davey had expenses during the time he was negotiating with Luetgert, whom he had induced to close his factory preparatory to the change which was to have taken place January 1, 1897. He called upon Luetgert for money and got it, all about \$25,000. Finally Davey told Luetgert the money and bonds were in the custody of the Continental Bond Company of New York. Luetgert and Judge Goodrich, to whom Luetgert had told his story, went to New York, but none of the bankers or bond companies of that city had ever heard of Davey, and Luetgert had been swindled."

Luetgert's Struggle.

The attorney told of Luetgert's struggles after this. How his business had been injured by the closing of the factory and in addition to the loss of \$25,000 to Davey, he lost by the failure of E. S. Dreyer & Company's bank. Then he borrowed \$20,000 from Foreman Brothers, bankers, placing another mortgage on his factory. Finally the failure came, and the disaster drove Mrs. Luetgert to the verge of insanity. Later the woman became insane, the lawyer said, and wandered away."

The life of Luetgert was briefly sketched. He arrived in America twenty-two years ago, without a dollar, counsel said, and by industry and thrift had built up an enormous business. He made 3,000,000 pounds of sausage a year and sold it all over this country and Europe. Often there were 100,000 pounds of meat in the factory at one time, and the sales from the factory to local consumers averaged \$150 per day. Nineteen years ago Luetgert married Miss Louise Hickness, the woman he is said to have killed. She was his second wife. They had four children—two boys and two girls, the latter are now dead. Ex-Judge Vincent denied that the couple lived unhappily. He said their lives were not a continuous honeymoon, but the couple lived as happily as people in their station generally do.

During the afternoon session of court, four witnesses were heard. The first witness called was ex-Judge A. A. Goodrich, a law partner of ex-Judge Vincent, chief counsel for the defense. The witness said that on May 3, Luetgert came to his office and with tears in his eyes, informed him that Mrs. Luetgert had disappeared.

It was on a Monday, and Luetgert said his wife had left on the Saturday night previous—May 1. Luetgert told the witness that his wife was angry because Luetgert had lost money, and had left him.

"I advised him to keep the matter out of the newspapers," said ex-Judge Goodrich. "I told him if his creditors, to whom he owed some \$50,000, heard of the disappearance, Foreman Brothers would foreclose immediately."

He shed Tears.

Ralph R. Bradley, another law partner of Attorney Vincent, testified in a similar strain to the evidence of ex-Judge Goodrich.

"I saw him in my office May 4," said the witness. "Luetgert was very much depressed and shed tears as he related his troubles to me. He said he was not only in deep financial distress, but that his wife had left him. He feared his business would be ruined."

"What reason did he give for not making a search for her?" demanded Vincent's attorney.

"None, except that he desired to avoid publicity," replied the witness.

Adolph Elmdorf, a drayman, testified that on May 1 he took three barrels of grease and tallow to Luetgert's sausage factory. He understood the stuff was to be used in making soap. One day toward the close of April, the witness said, he was at the Luetgert factory and saw Mrs. Luetgert, who seemed to be depressed. She remarked during a conversation that nearly everything was

gone and she thought she would go, too, pretty soon and work on a farm, where no one knew her.

Rosa Gleich, of 1359 North Paulina street, Lake View, a young woman, with an original dialect, was called to the witness stand to impeach the evidence of Emma Schimpke, who testified for the prosecution, and said she saw Luetgert and his wife going from the Luetgert residence to the sausage factory about 10 o'clock on the night of May 1. Gottlieb Schimpke, a younger sister of Emma, also testified to this fact, but as the child afterward admitted, she did not know what state or county Chicago was in, her evidence was of little value. Rosa Gleich said that she was with the Schimpke girls on the night of May 1. They had all been to a dance. She declared positively that neither of the Schimpke girls had seen either Luetgert or his wife that night, and since she testified Emma Schimpke had admitted to the witness that she had sworn falsely and tried to get her to do the same, telling her she must not be on Luetgert's side.

"Emma Schimpke said to me that it was the prattle of her sister that got her into the case," said the witness, "and she testified to suit the side that called her."

THE VILLAINY OF IT.

A Discharged Dairy Hand's Crime—Poisons Milk and Customers Make a Narrow Escape From Death.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 22.—Isaac Leppley, a farm worker of Shamokin township, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of having entered the barn of dairyman M. L. Sober, at Elyburg, last night, and poisoning two cows, placing a quantity of paris green in the milk cans, cutting all of the harness to pieces, and also with having removed the hub bolts from the wheels of the wagons.

When Mr. Sober discovered the crime this morning he borrowed a wagon and harness from a neighbor and then sent him man to this city with the milk, not knowing that it had been poisoned. Two hours later the farm girls found traces of poison in the milk cans and George Sober jumped on his bicycle and started for Shamokin, six miles distant, to warn 200 families on his father's route not to use the fluid. On reaching Shamokin he notified the authorities and a number of men were hurried over the route with the terrible warning.

So far as known they were successful in preventing the use of the milk. Leppley was given a hearing before Justice Rowe this evening and was committed to prison. He lives near the Sober farm and was discharged by dairyman Sober some time ago. The cut harness was covered with blood and drops of blood were traced to Leppley's home. When arrested both of his hands were badly lacerated. Both of the poisoned cows died this afternoon. Paris green was found mixed with their bran.

YELLOW FEVER.

Six New Cases and Two Deaths at New Orleans—Situation at Other Points.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—The official record in the board of health office to-night at 6 o'clock showed a total of six cases since 6 o'clock last night and two deaths. The new cases are for the most part widely scattered and several of them at least do not seem to have been the outcome of local infections. It is apparent that the microbes brought over in baggage from Biloxi and Ocean Springs are still incubating and that many more cases of fever are to be looked for.

There were seven new cases reported at Ocean Springs to-day and seven patients who had been ill, were discharged. There are still fifteen under treatment.

At Biloxi, Michael Levi, aged seventeen, died this morning of the fever. J. W. Sweetman, a prominent druggist of Biloxi, and his wife, are among the new cases of sickness reported to-day. There are now two hundred whites and negroes at the Fontainebleau detention camp. People are constantly arriving, and a special train is making frequent trips between the infected towns and camp. The patients in the marine hospital tents are doing well and are understood to be in no danger.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 22.—There is a slight increase in the number of new cases of yellow fever during twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, but this was offset by the announcement that there were no deaths to report, that five of the patients were discharged and that all the patients were doing well. There have been no deaths here since Saturday last, and the total number of deaths is three. The total number of cases is thirty-four.

Fever in Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 22.—The yellow fever has appeared in Texas. Governor Culberson received a telegram from State Health Officer Swearingen to-day announcing that a genuine case of yellow fever was in existence at Beaumont.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Renunciation of the Society at Columbus—The Election of Officers.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 22.—About 4,000 people attended the public meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at the Auditorium to-night. General J. H. Wilson, of Delaware, delivered the annual address to the society. It was a fine effort and well received. At the business session in the afternoon, Vice President General D. S. Stanley, of Washington, presided. Corresponding Secretary General H. V. Boynton and Recording Secretary Colonel J. W. Steele, were present.

General H. V. Boynton, chairman of the committee of national military parks, reported that the most gratifying progress had been made with this project, originated by the society. Both President McKinley and Secretary of War Alger, he stated, had pledged their assistance and were rendering all the aid in their power.

The committee on nominations of officers reported the following: President, General W. R. Rosecrans; corresponding secretary, General H. V. Boynton; recording secretary, General J. W. Steele; treasurer, Hon. John F. Truesdale; historian, General C. C. Kiffin. Vice presidents were named from each of the various states.

The Prohibitive Winter.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 22.—The steamer Queen which arrived this morning brought back eighty miners, who decided to wait until the spring before proceeding to the Klondike. Winter has set in in earnest in the south and "chilcot" passes, there being four feet of snow on the summits and ice is forming in the small streams. Those who want to get over now have to go by dog train. Horses are no longer of use and the animals for which men refused three and four hundred dollars a week ago, can now be bought for \$5. A large number of men are going down to winter, but many will come south and make a fresh start in the spring.

DEPUTIES HELD

On Charge of Murder for the Shootings at Lattimer.

AND FELONIOUS WOUNDING.

Seventy-three Furnish Bail in the Sum of \$5,000 Each on the First Charge and \$1,000 on the Second—Total Bail Bond Amounts to Nearly \$500,000—The Evidence Adduced at the Preliminary Hearing Goes to Show that the Sheriff Did Not Read the Riot Act, and That the Shooting was Not Provoked by Any Menacing Demonstration on the Part of the Marching Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 22.—The taking of testimony in the preliminary hearing of the commonwealth vs. Sheriff Martin and deputies was resumed to-day. Many of the commonwealth's strongest witnesses admitted on cross-examination that their object in going to Lattimer was to get the men at work there to quit and go with them. Anthony Renovitch testified that he was in the seventh row of the marching column. The sheriff called out something. Then he took hold of the witness by the coat collar and pointed his revolver at him. Witness knocked the revolver aside. Then he heard the sheriff give the command to fire. He said Sheriff Martin was about three hundred yards in advance of the deputies.

Martha Sholokki was suffering much pain from a bullet wound in the shoulder when he took the stand. He said he was running toward the bush when he was shot. He saw the sheriff in the middle of the road, heard him say something, and immediately the firing began. He admitted that he was with the mob at West Hazleton in the morning when the sheriff warned them to go home.

Mrs. Kate Case, who resides at Lattimer, swore the neighborhood was terrorized because the rumor got around that the strikers intended to blow up the town. She said that she fled to the mountain with her family, as did a number of her neighbors.

Mrs. Ellen Witche, who was on a car going to Lattimer, said: "I know nothing of the strikers. The deputies got on my car to intercept the strikers. I noticed the deputies lined along the first houses in Lattimer, and when the strikers came the sheriff walked from his deputies into the road and stopped the men. Then the shooting began, and the deputies held their guns so careless that those in the car were in danger."

"Did you see the men do anything?" asked Judge Lynch.

"No, sir, I did not see them do anything. They came along very quietly. Did you see those men do anything at all?" asked Attorney Fell.

"No, sir, I did not."

Mathias Czaja, one of the strikers, said he was marching with the men and was shot in the back. He said:

"When we got to Lattimer I saw men standing with guns. The sheriff came and told us to stop. The sheriff pulled out his revolver, pointed it at the man who carried the flag and said: 'If you go further I will shoot you.' I was frightened. The sheriff got on the outside, said something and the firing began."

On cross-examination the witness said that he came out to see the crowd passing, and they made him go with them.

"You were afraid of them?" asked Lenahan, counsel for the defense.

"Yes, sir."

"They compelled you to go with them?"

"Yes, sir."

Anthony Angeno, an Italian, said he met the strikers and they compelled him to march with them. Andrew Sivara, No. 2, of Harwood, one of the strikers, said:

"I was in the third or fourth line of the marchers. I saw the men with the guns along the road and we were asked to stop. The sheriff grabbed him and pointed a revolver at his breast. Then the shooting began and I laid on the ground until it was over. It lasted about two minutes."

"Did the sheriff read a paper?" asked Fell.

"No, sir."

"Did he attempt to read a paper?" asked Judge Lynch.

"No, sir, he did not."

"Did the men make any demonstration?" asked Fell.

"No; one of the men pushed the sheriff's revolver away. That was all."

Jacob Sawa, another of the marching strikers, said:

"I was ten yards from the front. I saw the deputy sheriffs with the guns and when the firing began I dropped in to a ditch and lay there. I was afraid I would be shot."

At this point, District Attorney Fell said:

"I might state to the court that although there have been some remarks made here about the conduct of this case, we have subpoenaed all the witnesses who knew anything of this shooting, but I believe they know nothing different from what has already been adduced. There are thirty-three witnesses to be heard."

Judge Lynch said he had heard sufficient of this kind of evidence, but, after some inquiry, John Terri volunteered something new. He said:

"When the shooting was over, I went back to give my uncle and cousin something to drink, as they were wounded. A deputy named Clark said: 'Give them beer.' Then he got a hold of me and kicked me. They held me a prisoner for an hour."

"Were you a striker?" asked Fell.

"Yes; we were stopped by the sheriff. Some one behind shoved and then the shooting began."

"Did the sheriff take a paper out of his pocket?" asked Fell.

"No, sir; he told us to stop and go back."

Joseph Shokosky, a striker, said:

"When we reached Lattimer the sheriff was on the left hand side and the crowd were pushing on the right hand side. The sheriff snapped his revolver twice. Then the sheriff shot a man in the arm with his revolver. The man cried: 'Oh, my arm!' took hold of it and the blood came."

That being all the important testimony, the judges had a conference, and Judge Lynch asked Mr. Fell what he wished done.

Mr. Fell said: "Under the evidence, I think the deputies should be held for the court."

The judge then asked why the other deputies were not arrested, and Senator Kline said some of them went away af-

ter the shooting, and have not been seen or heard of since. Samuel Ermond is named as one of the missing men. All the names of the deputies were called. Seventy-three answered, and twelve did not. The names of the absent men are: George E. Rable, Fred Steppy, William Castello, Thomas Marsden, Harry Diehl, Henry Pfaf, John Salem, F. Mummy, Thomas Brown, W. H. Brown, S. Ermond and George Tribble. The last named is at Hazleton, having been shot in the arm during the Lattimer shooting. The whereabouts of several of the others is unknown.

The seventy-three who answered to their names all stepped forward and delivered themselves up on the charge of murder.

Joseph A. Sinn, of Philadelphia, representing the city trust safe deposit and surety company, of Philadelphia, advanced and became surety in the sum of \$5,000 bail for each of the deputies for their appearance at the next term of the criminal court, to answer the charge of murder. Each of the defendants, through their bondsmen, Mr. Sinn, also gave \$1,000 bail each on an additional charge of felonious wounding. The men then repaired to court room No. 2, where they signed their names to the bail pieces and the preliminary hearing came to an end.

The amount of bail for the seventy-three deputies at \$5,000 for murder and \$1,000 for felonious wounding amounts to \$438,000. If the other twelve deputies come in and give similar bail, the total would reach over half a million dollars.

When the seventy-three answering deputies were arraigned before the judges, it was remarked generally that they did not look like criminals. They had the appearance of a body of business men called to try to answer the intelligent looking. Nearly all the deputies left for their homes in Hazleton late this afternoon.

FAIRMONT MINERS ORGANIZE.

Scale Fixed at 35 Cents Per Ton for Run of Mine Coal.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 22.—The convention of Fairmont district miners adjourned to-day after formulating a sub-district organization and electing officers. The scale was fixed at thirty-five cents per ton and an invitation extended to the operators to meet and sign the scale, which is for run of mine coal, and is four cents less than what is asked in Pennsylvania. Arrangements were made by which the men at each colliery will resume work as soon as the operators of that mine agree to pay the price asked. Those who go to work under this arrangement will be assessed one-tenth of their earnings while the war is waged on the few operators of the region who are expected to fight unionism to the last. Christ Evans is now in charge of this district, and announced to-night that he was ready to hold consultations with any of the operators who would call on him.

The officers of the district who were elected to-day, are:

President, G. B. Satterfield; vice president, A. P. Roach; secretary and treasurer, Walter Greenleaf; executive board, B. M. Flaherty and J. R. Hall.

The Fairmont district takes in all of the Monongahela valley mines for a distance of sixty miles and includes something over 5,000 men.

Resolutions were adopted by the convention thanking Ben G. Williams for the use of his hotel to meet in. Also, Governor Atkinson for his stand in the strike and endorsing the action of the Columbus convention.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Executive Council Will Extend Aid to West Virginia Miners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor met to-day at the headquarters of the organization in this city to discuss the mining situation. There were present Samuel Gompers, the president of the A. F. of L., Secretary Frank Morrison, P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia; James Duncan, of Baltimore; James O'Connell, of Chicago; Mr. Garland, of Pittsburgh; M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers' Association; Cameron Miller, of the executive board of the U. M. W., and Frank J. Weber, one of the federation of labor organizers in the West Virginia mining district.

After adjusting some internal matters the subject of the membership of the employers and foremen in an affiliated union at Bonner, Montana, was discussed at length by the council, it being alleged that the working members of the union were not free in the exercise of their rights by reason of the membership of their employers. A decision was reached compelling the employers and their foremen and bosses, to be released from their membership in the organization, in order that the original purpose for the betterment of the wage-workers may not longer be interfered with.

The council resolved to continue its present organizers in the mining districts of West Virginia, Kentucky, and also to appoint two additional organizers to aid the miners in these states in effecting an early settlement of their wage scale based upon the agreement of the Columbus convention.

The council also has under advisement the matter of securing assistance to aid the miners to continue to prosecute the fight until victory shall be complete and general.

EVERY COLLIERY WORKING

In the Anthracite Region—Troops Will Not Be Withdrawn.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 22.—Practically every colliery in the region is working to-day, though not with full force of men. The Audenried men did not go out, and the six hundred at Yorktown have returned to work.

The feeling prevalent for several days that there would be no further trouble in this region has changed to some extent by reason of burning of the Evans house at Beaver Meadow, last night. All the evidence in connection with the fire points to incendiary origin and consideration of the withdrawal of the military will therefore be deferred. A squadron of the city troops was sent to Beaver Meadow this morning to be on hand in case of further violence.

Window Glass Manufacturers Combine.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 22.—Representatives of window glass manufacturers from all parts of the country, have been in session here all day for the purpose of devising a plan by which the window glass manufacturers of the country may be formed into one organization. The work of the committee to-day demonstrated that nine-tenths of the manufacturers are willing to go into the new organization, which will be known as the American Window Glass Association. The new combination represents a capital of \$20,000,000, and includes all of the principal plants of the United States. The output of the consolidated concern is estimated at \$10,000,000 worth of glass a year.

SENATOR ELKINS

Corrects a Misapprehension in Regard to the Authorship of section 22 of the Tariff Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, said to-day that he wished to correct a misapprehension that he claimed the authorship of section 22 of the tariff law.

A number of his colleagues had been interested with him in framing it, he said, and were entitled to such credit as the public should give it.

"The movement in behalf of a discriminating tariff provision will go steadily forward," said Mr. Elkins, "and there will be no halt until adequate protection is secured for our American shipping and against the privileges of the Canadian railroads. The first thing I will do on the reassembling of Congress, will be to present a bill providing for the discriminatory duties which it had been hoped would be secured by section 22 of the tariff act. I am preparing the bill, and it is about half completed."

WOODFORD'S INTERVIEW

With the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs was Merely Preliminary—What is Expected.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The correspondence here of the Associated Press learns upon high authority that the much discussed interview of Saturday last between the United States minister to Spain, General Stewart L. Woodford, and the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, were merely preliminary.

General Woodford represented to the duke the gravity of the condition of Cuba and requested, in behalf of the United States, that Spain would find a method of speedily ending the war and giving justice to the Cubans. He offered the good offices of the United States in effecting a settlement of the Cuban troubles, which practically gives Spain an opportunity of gracefully ending the war. If she does not embrace it within a reasonable time notice will be given that the United States must interfere, though General Woodford has not said so yet.

Spain cannot expect the aid of European powers, as the United States ambassadors have ascertained that all the European countries, except Austria, recognize that the interests of the United States justify the latter's interference in Cuba. Austria in this matter is influenced by the relationship of the two dynasties, the queen regent of Spain being an Austrian archduchess; but it is not likely that Austria will take any part in the question beyond possibly making a diplomatic protest against the intervention of the United States.

Weyler Denies It.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The government has received the following dispatch from Captain General Weyler:

"The New York story of the capture of Managua, (a town about three miles from Havana) is untrue. I am in constant communication with Managua, which is well defended."

CORDIAL RECEPTION

Of President McKinley and Party at North Adams, Mass.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 22.—It is not often that North Adams and the quiet towns of Berkshire hills are favored with a fairer day than that which was selected for the visit of the nation's chief executive and the other distinguished personages who are being entertained by the youngest city of the commonwealth, and the neighboring town of Adams.

As the President's special train neared the depot coming from Adams, the crush of people around the platform was very great. Three cheering cheers were given as the President stepped from the platform of the car and at the same instant a salute of twenty-one guns was given by a detachment of artillery in position on the extreme top of a high hill near the station. The presidential party were escorted by Companies I, M and L, of the Second regiment, M. V. M. There was unbounded enthusiasm and the President was cheered at every point along the route. Both he and Mrs. McKinley responded to the cheers of the multitude, the President bowing his uncovered head and Mrs. McKinley waving a handkerchief.

It was 3:10 before the fair grounds were reached. When the President's carriage entered the grounds there was a tremendous cheer and fully 20,000 people welcomed the chief executive. The President and cabinet officers for some moments stood on the platform bowing and smiling.

Veal by Nature and Name.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 22.—George Veal, thirty-seven years old, to-day, died a charity patient at the Lackawanna hospital, after having in a few years spent nearly \$50,000 in riotous living. He was the only heir of Charles Veal, a well known Delaware, Lackawanna & Western engineer, who met sudden death by a fall from his engine. The son was an engineer at that time, but after his father's death, devoted himself to the expenditure of the fortune.

Hurricane at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 22.—A north-east hurricane has been blowing on the Jersey coast since noon to-day and is increasing in velocity to-night. No rain has yet appeared. The sea is exceedingly high and is breaking on the ocean front bulkheads, but has as yet done no damage.

Libel on the Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Commissioner of Patents Butterfield has been in Washington all this week, at his office in the day time and at his home in the evening. Through some source wholly baseless and unfounded reports have been in circulation that he had been assaulted and robbed at Atlantic City.

Fly Wheel Hurts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22.—By the bursting of a fly wheel weighing over five tons at the factory of the Providence Rubber Shoe Company to-day, two men were killed and several persons injured. The killed are: William J. Benner, engineer; James M. Brown, 73 years old.

First Importation of Gold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The sum of \$1,000,000 was shipped to the National City Bank to-day from London, and \$500,000 from Berlin. Both shipments are made to the National City Bank by its European agents, the Deutsche Bank of Berlin and London. This is the first shipment of gold to be imported this fall.

Raised to Presidential Offices.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The following named postoffices will be raised from fourth to third class on the 1st of October, rendering necessary the appointment of postmaster general, by the President: Glenville and Payne, Ohio; East Pittsburgh and St. Clair, Pa.; Romney, W. Va.

THE FIRST STEPS

For a Geological Survey of the State will be Taken To-day.

THE STATE GEOLOGICAL BOARD

Convenes in this City this Morning—The Board Intends to Have a Survey of the State that will Show Authentically the Natural Resources of the Little Mountain State—Governor Atkinson will Attend the Meeting.

The state geological board meets in Wheeling this morning at 10 o'clock in the office rooms of Atkinson & Fieck, Chapline street. It had been the previous intention of Governor Atkinson to have the board convene this evening at 7:30 o'clock, but on account of legal business he found the change necessary and last night telegraphed the other members of the board to that effect. So in case they can make the proper railroad connections, the board will be called to order this morning at the appointed hour.

The members of the board include Governor Atkinson, State Treasurer M. A. Kendall, Dr. Jerome H. Raymond, president, and Professor T. C. Atkeson, of the State University, and Superintendent James H. Stewart, of the experiment station, at Morgantown. The board is a result of the act passed at the last session of the legislature, directing that preliminary steps be taken to have a geological survey of the state and appropriating \$6,000 for that purpose. To-day the board meets for organization, and consideration of the work before it.

If the last legislature had rested its laurels upon the furthering of a complete geological survey of the state, it could have done so with pride. Such a step has never been taken before, and while the government has done work in this respect, it has surveyed less than twenty of the fifty-five counties. The board which meets in this city to-day proposes to employ assistants and will vigorously and carefully prosecute the survey on its own hook, but of course it will take advantage of the United States government engineers in this state and the information they possess. The benefits of the survey are too apparent to need elaboration. The magnificent natural resources of West Virginia have been herald